## War Ouestions to be Discussed in Secret Session.

The Logislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

Speech of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, on the Demand Note Bill.

Lively Debate in the Senate on the Expulsion of Senator Bright,

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Wilson, (Union) of Mo., presented the credentials of John B. Henderson, appointed Senator from Missouri, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. Folk.

The credentials were read, and Mr. Henderson took the Mr. Hall, (rep.) of N. H., from the Naval Committee, made a report on the memorial for a steam mail line to Ban Francisco, and asked to be discharged.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS. On motion of Mr. ANHONY, (rep.) of R. I., the resolu-tion providing for the distribution of certain documents onging to the seceded members among the present

Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution calling on the President for the number of cavalry mustered int

on the President for the number of cavary mustered into
the service, distinguishing those mounted by the States,
and also stating how many are necessary for the efficiency
of the service. Adopted.

Mr. Hals offered a resolution for taking down and
breaking up the ships Alabama and Virginia. Referred.

SELECT SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. SEREMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, the joint resolution on the secret sessions of either house was taken

SHERMAN offered the following as a substitute for

the first section:—
During the present rebellion, if any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall arise in his place and state has the President desires immodiate action on any matter sertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, the galleries shall be cleared, and the member state the action detred, and his reasons for such, and the House shall then determine, without debate, whether to proceed to the consideration of the subject. If decided in the affirmative, the debate shall be confined to the subject matter, and inside the first mature of the all places and the subject in the subject of the subject matter, and inside the first mature, the depointment, nulses two-thirds shall otherwise depose the adjournment, nulses two-thirds shall otherwise de-

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY STAFFS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to rowrite for the organization of the staff attached to the divisions of the army in the regular and volunteer forces, research.

staken up.

If. Fassanden, (rep.) of Me., said there was a great
dency to increase the officers and their rank
the army, when there was really no necessity,
it. He objected to that portion of the bill making a
peincrease in this respect. He hoped the chairman of
Committee on Military Affairs would get his face
instit.

gainst it.

Mr. Wilson believed that the officers provided for in his bill wore necessary. Ferhags on careful examinations, however, we might not need to increase the nemoir of officers.

Mr. Singham moved as an amendment, that if a sutler richate the rules of sale, he be dismissed.

This amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE CASS OF SENATOR REGIST.

The case of Mr. Reight was then taken up.

Mr. Stateskery (upp.) of Del., proceeded to speak at

The case of the Regit was then known.

The case of the Regit was then known.

In the subject. He said—When the people are mad, their representatives are assessed on the people are mad, their representatives are assessed on the people are mad, their representatives are assessed to the people are mad, their representatives are sended used to transport trees are also as the people are made of the people and the people are made of the people are not always and the people are not always

Mr. Broont—I have no explanation to make. I mean peace, and desire peace.
Mr. Dayis said that he was a peace man also, and meant no threats. He referred again to Mr. Bright's votes and action in the Senate. The Senator from Indiana made one remark in bad taste whon he said, "I know you." What did he mean? Did he gentleman mean to convey a monace against me? Did he threaten me?
Mr. Brucht.—I am not conscious of having uttered any threat against the gentleman from Kentucky. I have no idea, from what I know of him, that he would be deterred from doing his duty by any threat. I do not know whether he thinks I would be, or not. He can make the experiment.

every Senator.

Mr. Bareur —So am I.

Mr. Davis continued, and contended that, taking the votes of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bright) and his course and action on the resolution for taxation, it was sufficient ground for his (Mr. Bright's) expulsion.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

PASSAGE OF THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

cial Ameropriation bill. Among the provisions of the bill the presiding officer of each house; but there shall be no construction for mileage beyond what is allowed by The bill makes appropriation merely for objects author rized by existing statutes.

PURCHASE OF COTTON SEED Mr. Loverov, (rep.) of Ill., from Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill appropriating three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of

The House passed the bill providing in all cases that where a volunteer regiment has been or shall be raised where a volunteer regiment has been or shall be raised to the minimum standard, the colonel and other field officers, who shall have been commissioned as such, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances established by law for their respective grades from the time they were severally authorized, in writing, by the President, Secretary of War or Governor of their State, to raise such pay date back more than three ments prior to such regiment; provided, however, that in no case shall such pay date back more than three ments prior to such regiment being raised to the minimum standard. The provisions of the bill are also to apply to captains, excepting their pay shall extend back only two months. Poseuseno of Railmonds and Tribonary Hinks.

Mr. Blank, (rep.) of Mo., urged the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President in certain cases to take possession of railmonds and telegraph lines, when in his indigment the public safety may require it.

Mr. Blank explained that the simple object of the bill was to regulate and limit the power already possessed.

Mr. Wichitzer. (Union) of Ky., inquired whether the gentleman Mr. Barly maintained that civilians could be forced into the military service against their will?

Mr. Blank replied—If civilians do not wish to be pinced under military law they could escape by resigning their nostitions on the railreads.

positions on the railroads.

Mr. Variannoanan, (opp.) of Ohio, asked whether, under the principle maintained by the gontleman (Mr. Blair), it would not be competent for the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of ships and other private pro-

Navy to take possession of ships and other private property?

Mr. Reare—Unquestionably.

Mr. Vallandersem—I never heard of such a principle.

Mr. Reare—Unquestionably.

Mr. Vallandersem—I never heard of such a principle.

Mr. Reare—I the Ravy has that power already, without the passage of a bill, to authorize him to take possession of private ships.

Mr. Vallandersem—That I deny. If the power exists why pass this bill?

Mr. Braire—To regulate the power.

Mr. Vallandersema—If such an appropriation of private property can be made by writte of the constitution then no law could limit the power.

Mr. Reare—I deny the proposition. The government has the power to take private property for public use.

Mr. Rearearrex, (opp.) of Ill., objected to that part of the bill which proposed to place private employes under the stucks of war.

Mr. Reare the explained that the bill does not compet the taking possession of railroads and telegraphs. The power was to be exercised only in cases of military necessity. We might be competed to make a drait and bring civilians into service as soldiers. This would be competent. Suppose we should want to transport troe is

were not permitted to strike at the rebels. He preferred no charges against the Commander-in-Chief; but, in his judgment, the man did not live who could successfully command six hundred thousand men, scattered over a territory of two thousand miles. Yet the desting of this republic had long hung upon the violation of the will of a single man. No other government invested its generals with such unlimited authority. No man had been found great enough to use the supreme command of even three hundred thousand soldiers. A part of the tremendous burden thrown upon the shoulders of our young General should be removed, and wided so as to call out the best energies of the command o

tion.

Mr. Vallandighas said the point which was overruled was that the resolution involved a change of rules, and must therefore is over one day.

Mr. Snews, in reply to a question, said he had the words of the Secretary of War that such resolution was

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Committee in Relation to the Appointment of a Solicitor of Cus-toms-Difference of Opinion in Regard the Same, &c.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee designated at the upon the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Costoms at this port. Pelatiah Perit, Esq., occupied the chair. Mr. A. A. Low, as chairman of the Special Committee offered the majority report, which was read by the Se

The committee to whom was referred the draft of a bill now before Congress, entitled "a bill to expedite the final dispension of revenue actions in the collection district of the city of New York, and for other purposes," begresspectrally

quaintance with the provisions of our complex and multifarous code of laws. Freshury instructions and Judeial decisions requiling our foreign and domestic trade and the collection of during from imports. Secretary goes on to state that the tooket of the course is encumbered with cases of many years stending, involving principles of great importance in their application to the daily business of the Custom House, and recommends the appointment of "an officer of suitable legal acquirements, whose duty it shall be to aid the Collector of the Customs, wasen required, with his connsel on legal questions arising under the various laws regulating commerce, navigation and the collection of duties, and who shall conduct in the courts the prosecutions and suits arising under those laws, as well in the obtail of the United States as in defence of the Collector is suits brought against him for acts done in his official capacity."

The "memorandom" referred to by the honorable Secretary says "the business in this district arising out of the emforcement of the revenue laws should, so far as possible, be managed from its commencement to its termination by officers of the customs. This is now done in regard to everything except legal proceedings, and there seems to be no good reason why these should to an exception to the general rule."

The "memorandum" proceeds to treat of the three classes of suits that arise out of the enforcement of the revenue laws and to show how an officer, "acting under the advice of the Collector," and always at hand to confer with all the officers of the customs, nut (if he be competent to the duties) he iar better able to prosecute and control these suits than and multiform duties of another character."

What is stated above in regard to suits in rew and personan, is equally true in respect to suits agains. Collectors in her official capacity; and the same may be said concerning the novel suits commenced under the recent confiscation arts.

The proposed appointment is sustained on these grounds,

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The proposed appointment is sustained on these grounds,

11. On account of its convenience.

22. For caution and certainty,

3. For prompuness and sincerity,

3. For prompuness and sincerity,

4. The mandred and twenty suits in rem and personam, involving \$500,000 to \$780,000, are now pending in the Courts, some of them of six-years standing.

The property involved is now tying in store, or has been bonded; some of the property is deteriorating in value, and some is wholly last.

About 499 suits are pending against collectors, involving \$500,000 to \$750,000, some of which were brought ten or eleven years ago.

ceiven years ago.

There are some fifty suits pending, involving a large amount, which arose under the confination acts.

The til submitted to your committee for their examination is drawn in accordance with the foregoing recommendations, and derives its character from the statements and suggestions embodied in the "memorandum" of the Collector of this Port and the letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

Port and the letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

Your committee are satisfied to accept the statements above necessary.

Your committee are satisfied to accept the statements above quoted, without further inquiry into the nature or magnitude of the issues involved in the suits now pending between the merchants of the city of New York on the one side, and the government of the United States on the other.

The mere mention of the number of suits now pending renders unnecessary any comment upon the tardy workings of the law, feit too frequently and too severely by the merchants to require litustration.

Before reaching the conclusion—that the appointment of a Soliettor of the Customs, by the Collector, with the powers ann for the purposes suggested—is the nucle needed remedy for the evils complained of, your committee, however, are obliged to pause.

The consideration—the careful guardians of its interess—whose duty it is to enforce as well as interpret the laws, and, in deing so, to consult the public safety, to protect the revenue against fraud, as well as to shield the Treasury from accidental wrong.

There is a danger to the merchant, if the interpretation of

whose cuty it is to enioce as the among the way, and color go, to consult the public safety, to protect the revenue against fraud, as well as to shield the Treasury from accidental wrong.

There is a danger to the merchant, if the interpression of the laws is left entirely to officers trained to the decision of the laws is left entirely to officers trained to the decision of the nice legal questions—unaided by the experience which comes from familiarity with commercial usage, a familiarity which is gained, and only can be gained, through the avocation of the merchant.

Nor is this danger sufficiently provided for, in the remedy for unjust decisions, which a recourse to the court allows—as is sufficiently manifest in the accumulation of cases on the callendar against the Collector, admitted to be 400 in number.

Your committee, therefore, hestinate to yield their assent to the propriety of an appointment by the Collector of an officer to be called a Solicator of Customs, to whose charge will be transferred the duties that now devolve on the District Attorney, who derives his appointment from the President of the United States, whose salary is fixed by law, and who is independent of any connection with the Custom House.

Your committee are especially reluctant to counsel, or ap-

who is independent of any cohecuton with the customs.

Your committee are expectably reluctant to counsel, or approve, the admission to the Custom House of any new other who would only bring legal attainments to the aid of the Collector; because of this order of talent there is, aireasty, enough in the Custom House, and mercantile knowledge has been too little regarded in the appointments inhere made.

Besides the disamines resulting "from our complete and ministrations code of isway," irressry instructions, and indicate decidency, regulating foreign trade, the merchant has been subjected to "fines, penalties and forfeitures," that

thought that it was quite necessary a Solicitor of Cur purpose to oppose the majority report just presented, but he would offer a minority one. He then went on to read the minority report, which contained ideas substantially the same as those which have been put forward at previous meetings of the Chamber in discussing the appointment. Capitain Marshall also spoke in favor of the bill. ment. Capt.ain Marshall also spoke in favor of the Messrs, Grinnell and Chittenden opposed the measure, ter some forther lengthy discussion the report was ado and ordered to be sent to the Committee on Commercial House of Representatives for further action. The Chamber then adjourned.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

Sig.—While consenting to affix my signature to the war rant for your payment for the first half of the present month, I deem it to be my duty to inform you that I do not thereby intend any recognition of the validity of your contract.

not thereby intend any recognition of the validity of your contract.

In my annual communication to the Common Council I called the attention of that body to the strong grounds appearing to exist for the abrogation of your contract.

I have since seen no reason to change the views there

The whole matter, both as to the questions of validity

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29-6 P. M. The steamship Arabia, which sailed for Liverpool to-day, took out \$205,245 in specie on freight. The foreign exchanges closed weak, some large sales of bankers' sterling having been made to-day

6,800 shares, closing at 42½ bid, against 39 at the close yesterday. It is reported that the company has made a satisfactory settlement of its difficulties regarding the northern division of the road, and that its small floating debt is in a fair way of being funded upon very favorable terms. Michigan Central was also very firm, and, after rising gradually to 52½ at the second board, closed in demand at 52½—an advance for the day of 1½ per cent. Of the rest of the share list, Pacific Mail rose ½ per cent; New York Central, ½; Erie, ½; do. prefered, ½; Hudson River, ½; Reading, 1½; Michigan Southern, ½; do. guaranteed, ½; Panama, ¾; Ullionic Central ½ and Pack Islands. All follows the Rest of the day of 1½ per cent. Of the rest of the share list, Pacific Mail rose ½ per cent; New York Central, ½; Erie, ½; do. prefered, ½; Hudson River, ½; Reading, 1½; Michigan Southern, ½; do. guaranteed, ½; Panama, ¾; Ullionic Central ½ and Pack Islands. All follows the pack Islands. All follows th Illinois Central, 34, and Rock Island, 34. Government 6's of 1881 were 1/4 per cent lower, the regis tered stock selling at 88% and the coupons at 89%. Railroad bonds continue steadily to improve. Hudson first mortgage rose to-day to 109, New York Central 7's, due in 1864, to 10114, and Cleveland and Toledo sinking fund bonds to 83.

The market closed firm, at about the following prices:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 881, 8 %: do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 891/4 a 3/4; do. 5's, coupon 1874, 79 a 80; Indiana 5's, - a 76; Virginia 6's, 51; Tennessee 6's, 44% a 45; North Carolina 6's, 61; Missouri 6's, 42 a 1/2; Pacific Mail, 99 a 1/4; New York Central, 833/4 a 1/4; Eric, 35 a 1/4; do. preferred, 581/a 1/4; Hudson River, 387/4 a 39; Harlem, 125/4 a 1/4; do. preferred, 31 a 1/4; Reading, 40% a 411/2; Michigan Central, 521/4 a 53; Michigan Southern 411/4 a 3/4; Panama, 113 a 113; Illinois Central, 617/ a 62%; Galena and Chicago, 67% a 68; Cieveland and Toledo, 42% a 34; Chicago and Rock Is-jand, 55% a 34; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 22; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 103 a 105; New York Central 7's, 1876, 1041/2; Erie third mortgage bonds, 93 a 94; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 99 a 100; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 921/

office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United

road for the third week in January were:—

18/2 \$23,534
18/61 18,346

New York is debtor to Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a state of affairs produced to a great extent by the liberality of this city over the provincial towns in relation to "demand notes," which are generally honored here and dishonored

At the meeting of the directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, just held in this city, an agreement for the final settlement of the suits pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio against it, to compel it to maintain and run that portion of the northern division of the road west of Sandusky (which had been recently negotiated by the officers of the company), was approved. The terms of the adjustment provide for running a portion of its trains by way of Sandusky and Clyde, thus relieving the company from the main-tenance of the road west of Sandusky, by way of fies local interests and feelings, and removes an incubus which has hitherto been hanging over the

and the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company was signed on Thursday of last week, and the contractors were ordered to commence operations at once, which was done on Friday morning, near the Seaconnet river.

The gross earnings of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad in the year ending November 30, 1861, were \$200,643; expenses and interest, \$161,-197; net earnings, \$39,351. The earnings show a diminution of \$54,177, and the expenses \$31,180, as compared with 1860. The debt of the road is about \$800,000, and it has earned during the year one and a quarter dollars per share over expenses, interest and sinking fund contribution.

The Fremont and Indiana Railroad has lately changed hands, and its name been altered to the Fremont, Lima and Union Railroad. There is some alk, now that the road has been sold, that it will soon be completed to Lima, the intersection with the Dayton and Michigan road.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a note to Collector Barney, of New York, respecting the liability of duty, under the act of December The Secretary holds that the act of August 5 provides that all merchandise in transit at the date of the passage of that act shall be subject to the duties that were in force at and previous to the time of the passage of the act, and that the act of December 24 does not alter this provision The question is now raised whether the act of December 24, imposing a duty of twenty cents per pound, applies to teas on shipboard on the 5th of August, the date of the previous act. The Secretary holds that it does not, and that the merchandise in question is entitled to free entry, if the Collector s satisfied that it was actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, from the country of production, at or before the date of the passage of

The following are the latest quotations of American stocks in London received by the City of New

sales of bankers' sterling having been made to-day at 113½ a 113½. Gold was also lower, falling to 1103½ at the first board on sales of \$75,000, and closing at 103½ a 103¾. The money market is otherwise unchanged.

The Treasury Note bill now before Congress forms the absorbing topic of conversation in Wall street circles, and Mr. Stevens' amendment, providing for the payment of the interest on government stocks and notes in specie, meets with general approval. A despatch from Washington mentions the probability of the passage of another amendment, limiting the legal tender clause to all debts hereafter contracted.

The publication of the official report of the disaster to the Burnside expedition gave renewed confidence to operators to-day, and the stock market was firm in consequence, nearly all the leading railroad shares advancing from ½ a 2 per cent over yesterday's closing prices. Cleveland and Toledo continues to be the centre of attraction, and the upward movement in this stock gains strength every day. It is reported that the company has made a satisfactory extellance of its difficult of the afternoon session, with registered sales of over 6,800 shares, closing at 42½ bid, against 39 at the close yesterday. It is reported that the company has made a satisfactory extilement of its difficult.

25000 Tonn 6's, '90. 44% 250 IN Cen RR scrip. 62 do. 6's', '85, cos se 10 do. 61% 1000 N Carolina 6's. 61 75 Harlem RR pref. 30. 41% 2000 Harl at m bds. 101 150 Micen Rite ski v 52½ 1000 Mich So s fods 85 82 do. 65½ 100 Mich So s fods 85 82 do. 65½ 100 six ErieRipr. 30 57% 100 MSKN I gu sk. 150 do. ... 305 52½ 100 six ErieRipr. 30 57% 100 MSKN I gu sk. 150 do. ... 41½ 26 yc. 60 RR. 83% 200 do. ... 505 41½ 200 N Y Go RR. 83% 200 do. ... 505 41½ 100 do. ... 503 35½ 300 de. ... 41½ 100 do. ... 503 35½ 300 de. ... 41½ 100 do. ... 503 35½ 300 de. ... 506 42½ 100 do. ... 503 35½ 300 do. ... 506 42½ 100 do. ... 503 32½ 100 do. ... 503 32 300 do. ... 506 42½ 100 do. ... 503 32 300 do. ... 506 42½ 100 do. ... 503 32 300 do. ... 506 42½ 100 do. ... 503 32 300 do. ... 506 42½ 100 do. ... 503 32 300 do. ...

plenty and in limited demand; prices tended downward. Sales were made of 30,000 bushels at 58½c. for unsound, 63c. a 64½c. for sound Western mixed, in store and delivered, and 60c. for new Southern yellow. Sales were also made of 6,000 bushels rye at 83c. a 85c. Barley and onto were unchanged.

COFFER.—The market was quiet and sales limited, including lots of white Laguayra at 23c. cash, and 50 mats Java at 26c., with 150 bags old St. Domingo at 20c.

COTTON.—The market was firmer and more active, with sales of about 700 a 800 bales, closing at 33c. a 34c. for middling to strict middling uplands.

Franciers.—There was not much activity in the market to day, and rates were without any remarkable changes. To Liverpool there were shipped 20,000 bushels corn, in bulk, at 7½d., 150 pickages lard at 27s. 6d., 50 lbits, flour at 3s., 500 boxes bacon and 100 packages butter at 30s., 40 tons logwood at 30s., 600 bbls. petroleum at 8s. To Glasgow, 150 tierces lard at 26s. To London, 600 bbls. flour at 3s., 200 bbls. petroleum at 8s. To Glasgow, 150 tierces lard at 25s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail twested was taken burg, 150 tierces lard at 35s. 6d. A fail

WHISERY.—Sales 800 bbls. were made at 24c. a 241/co.

Married,
CROCKETT—CRAPMAN—In this city, on Wednesday, January 23, at Trimity Church, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Jenn A. CROCKETT, of Newark, New Jersey, to Carcina S. CHAPMAN, of this city.

HAMPTON—CLARK—On Wednesday, January 29, at the residence of the bridge's father, by his Honor the Mayor, ELWOOD HAMPTON, to KATE T., daughter of Charles E. Clarks, all of this city.

HOLLOWAY—ANNAELE—At the Musical Fund Hall, Fhiladelphia, on Thursday evening, January 23, by the Rev. Charles Wadaworth, D. D., HENNY E. H. ALOWAY, of Now York city, to HATTHE A. ANNABLE, of Bracklya, New York HOWANDS, United States Volunteers, to Mira. F. S. WOOLSEY, daughter of Israel Sheldon, Esq.

Burggern.—On Wednezday, January 29, Aree Leonard, aged 11 months and 5 days, youngest son of Carl and describine foregree.

The friends of the parents are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, in Eighty-third street, Yorkville, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Backers.—On Wednesday, January 29, Charlotts, wife-of Charles Backer, aged 43 years, 6 menths and 10 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Reference in the church (Rev. Mr. Mc. Ker's) corner of North Second street and Eushwick a zence, Froklyn.

Callaman.—On Pees lay, January 23, Hannar, the beloved wire of Patrick Callahan, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 91 Division street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Cook.—On Wednesday, January 29, Mrs. Minner F. Cook. aged 25 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Fune al from No. 44 North Moore street.

Finiantelphia par ors please copy.

Cooks.—At Bloomfied, N. J., on Monday, January 27 Mrs. Hurrier B. Cooks, one of the late principals of the Bloomfield Female Seminary, in the 77th year of her age. The friends of the family are lovited to attend the funeral from the Prechyterian church, Bloomfield, N. J., this (Thurs lay) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

CERRAN.—On Tucsday, January 28, Mary Frances, daughter of William B. and Emi y J. Lowery, aged 16 years, 10 menths and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Eighty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Yorkville, this (Thursday) morning, at twelve o'clock. Hutford parers please o py.

Curs.—On Weducady, January 29, Terra Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Corr, aged 11 months and 21 ays.

est daughter of Thomas and Mary Corr, aged 11 months and 21 ays.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 177 Fast Twenty-sixth street, on Friday afterneon, at one o'clock.

Doughas.—On Tuesday, January 23, after a short and painful illness, Souna Jane, wife of Cautain Alexander M. Doughas, daughter of Jochun and Sophie Denby, aged 27 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The spirit is not dead, though low the body lies;
But freed from sin and sorrow, to dwell beyond the skies.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, of F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 202 West Ninetecuth street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Daty.—Seddenly, on Wednesday, January 29, Marga and Daty, wife of Michael Daly, in the 35th year of heresc.

RET DALY, wife of Michael Daly, in the county cases as a second relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 202 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Fride, atternoon, at two o'clock.

Lickson.—On Tuesday, January 28, of congestion of the lungs, Max, only daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Dickson, aged I year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 636 Washington street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DUNKE.—On Wednesday, January 29, ANNS DUNKE, relief of James Dunke, late of Hemphreyslown, county Wicklow, Ireland, aged 61 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's paper.

R.... 40
c. 80 6114
c.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the foneral on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Second avenue. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Bublin papers please copy.

Gometry.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 28, of disease of the heart, ELEN, wife of John Gormley, a native of the city of Limerick, freland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 131 Sixth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery for interment.

o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Conetery for laterment.
Limerick papers please copy.
Gunax.—On Wednesday, January 29, Ross, daughter of Bernard and Mary Guhran, aged I month and two days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 138 East Twenty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, on Friday afterneon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

JONES.—On Wednesday, January 29, Thomas Josses, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, frum his late residence, 152 West Twenty sixth street. His remsums will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MILLE.—On Tuesday, January 29, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Partick D. MILLER, aged 50 years, 10 months and 12 days.